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THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

Vol. XXXV.]

WASHINGTON, FEBRUARY, 1859.

[No. 2.

Vindication of Liberia.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN HON. J. HAMMOND AND J. H. B. LATROBE, ESQ.,
RELATIVE TO THE AFFAIR OF THE REGINA CÆLI.

MR. LATROBE, the President of the American Colonization Society, in reply to a charge against Liberia put forth by Gov. HAMMOND, in a late speech in South Carolina, has successfully and triumphantly vindicated the President and authorities of that Republic, from having given any countenance or aid to the slave trade. We are gratified to see that the conclusive argument of Mr. Latrobe is attracting general attention, and suggesting the reasonableness of some action of the United States Government on the subject.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 9, 1858.

To Hon. Jas. H. Hammond :

Sir:—In the New York Herald of November 6th, I find a report of a speech delivered by you at Barnwell Court House, on the 29th ult., in which there occurs the following passage :

“ France, less sensitive, having no Exeter Hall, embracing the same scheme, resorts to Africa, and openly makes purchases—for so they may be called—from slave catchers ; nay ! she buys from the President of Li-

beria, the far-famed settlement of our own Colonization Society—buys the colonists, our own emancipated slaves, who, sick of freedom, prefer any form of slavery, and in their desperation do not hesitate to make their pious patrons in this country the laughing stock of the world.”

I have not the pleasure of your personal acquaintance, but your distinguished reputation is well known to me. Even were it otherwise, the rare ability and unquestionable patriotism of the speech referred to, would be alone sufficient to give weight to its author's words, and to make it important to know from himself the facts which have been supposed to warrant the charge against the President of Liberia, of selling to the French “ our own emancipated slaves, who, sick of freedom, prefer any form of slavery,” &c.

The settlement of the Colonization Society, now recognized as an independent government by many of the leading nations of the world, owes its existence to the exertions and contributions of the benevolent and patriotic throughout the country. That it should be desecrated by such acts as you charge, without qualification or question, upon its

President, must be a matter of profound regret to the promoters of the Colonization scheme. But that you could have made such a charge without accurate information from reliable and unbiassed sources, is not for a moment believed. You are, therefore, most respectfully solicited to state, at your earliest convenience, the facts in this connection that may be in your possession, and the names of the parties, if entirely proper to be communicated, from whom you have obtained them.

While the reputation of Liberia might suffer but little from vague charges, with no better endorsement than paragraphs from anonymous writers for the press, yet, when the gravest allegations imputing what, if true, should cover the perpetrators with public infamy, receive the sanction, sir, of such a name as yours, it ill becomes the parties interested, or their friends, to remain silent; and in appealing to you for the information that is now requested, it is with the fullest confidence that you will at once appreciate the reasonableness of the request; and with the full assurance, also, that you will be among the first to rejoice should it so turn out in the complete exoneration of the individual whom the charge that has been made so grievously affects.

In the hope of hearing from you at your earliest leisure, I have the honor to remain, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JNO. H. B. LATROBE
President Am. Col. Society.

(Copy.)

REDCLIFFE, S. C.,
November 27, 1858.

Sir:—I have received your letter demanding to know on what grounds I had asserted that the colonists of Liberia had been purchased (virtually) by the French, with the conni-

vance (also purchased) of the President. Having neither the time nor inclination to enter into a correspondence with the colonization employees or officers, it is fortunate for me that by the last mail I received the *Edinburgh Review* for October, 1858. In that is an article to which I refer you. It quotes the authorities I had—perhaps not quite all, but enough—and I beg you will turn your arrows on that *Review*, as a foe more worthy of your steel than I am.

Respectfully, your ob't servant,
J. H. HAMMOND.

J. H. B. Latrobe, Esq.,
President, &c., &c.

BALTIMORE, December 10, 1858.
The Hon. James H. Hammond:

Sir:—I have duly received your letter of the 27th ult., and my first impulse is to express my surprise at the tone of your reply to a communication, couched, not in the language of demand, but of solicitation. You had charged, without qualification or reference to authority, an infamous crime on the President of Liberia. Assuming that you had indisputable proof, which your sense of justice would induce you, gladly even, to communicate, and assuming, also, that a respectful request for the sources of your information would, at least, be courteously responded to, I wrote to you accordingly. How far I am justified in expressing surprise at the tone of your reply, and how far it was becoming under the circumstances, I leave without further comment to those who may read the correspondence. The matter really in hand is of far more importance than the manner that either of us may choose to adopt in his communications to the other.

You refer me to the number for October, 1858, of the *Edinburgh*

Review, as quoting "the authorities you had—perhaps not quite all, but enough."

The article in the Review, entitled "Slavery in 1858," is a studied attack upon the United States, and particularly the South, in which, what purports to be a history of colonization is given in much detail. Of the reliance to be placed upon its statements, some opinion may be formed from one of them. It is alleged that Liberia is a receptacle for slaves sent from the South, to keep up the price of cotton by keeping down the means of producing it. "Trifling as the shipments of negroes to Liberia always are," says the reviewer, "the largest deportations take place when cotton is lowest, that being the time when the plantation is weeded of its least valuable slaves." Liberia is thus made an agency for Southern account; and the late case of the *Regina Cœli* is relied upon as "showing why,"—page 283—this case, according to the reviewer, affording "glimpses of a system by which American planters philanthropically deport negroes to Liberia, and French planters benevolently import negroes from Liberia." The ineffable absurdity of such a statement is sufficient, both to discredit the author's charges and to cast a doubt upon the accuracy of his quotations. He makes Liberia the broker between the French Emperor and the cotton planters!

Could it have been imagined, sir, that you had no better foundation for your charge than is to be found in the article you refer to, there would have been no occasion to address you, before replying to so much of your speech at Barnwell Court House as affects the President of Liberia.

"The Emperor of the French," says the reviewer, having a contract

with Regis and Company, "for carrying free negroes to the French colonies," "purchased a number of laborers from a notorious slave dealer. The ship must clear from Monrovia because there was no other port that would serve, and the Liberian laws (the ground of alliance with England and other powers) prohibit the exportation of emigrants without passports. First, the French agents were found employing menaces to induce President Benson to grant a general passport to the whole company of negroes they had just obtained by purchase. The tale of the *Regina Cœli* is the next illustration of the case. On the 29th October last, says the French account, cited by Lord Malmesbury in the House of Lords, Captain Simon having been urged to fill his vessel from that part of the coast, (a part previously described as being within the Liberian territory,) paid to the authorities the sum of 1,564 piasters, as passport duty on 400 laborers, who should be supplied to him in the course of forty days. Of these, 271 were on board, and the rest ready to embark, when the scuffle arose on which so much dispute has since hung. The emigrants murdered several of the crew, and then took possession of the ship. They would not allow the captain, who was ashore at the time, to approach the vessel; but at length delivered it to the British Consul, who sent the *Ethiopia* to take charge of the *Regina Cœli*. Captain Simon protested against any claim on account of his ship, and a French man-of-war appeared on the scene to carry her off."

The writer then continues: "Our readers will not be surprised, after what we have shown of the character of Liberia, at the French boast, that these men were not debased native Africans, but free Americans,"

&c. "The puzzle in Parliament was to make out whether Captain Simon's company of passengers came from up the rivers or from the settlement on shore. They were Americans, (the French say,) and yet they did not apparently come from Monrovia or the neighborhood. Can we not solve the difficulty? And can it be necessary to direct attention to the glimpses we seem now to be obtaining of a system by which American planters philanthropically deport negroes to Liberia," &c., &c., as already quoted. The argument of the reviewer is that the Southern slaves sent to Liberia in the process of weeding the plantations!—"bondmen scarred, worn out, and expatriated,"—are sent "up the rivers, and when far enough off not to incommode the people on the coast, are dropped into the native huts, or left to shift for themselves!" They are then supposed to re-appear as "voluntary emigrants," strong and capable, fit to seize a ship, murder the crew, and escape into the interior to regain that freedom of which, were we to receive you as authority, sir, they had become so "sick as to prefer any kind of slavery."

With the addition of the surgeon's statement, that 200 out of 271 of the emigrants could read, and the further statement that "the President and other authorities sanctioned the scheme and received the money," I have given, verbatim, every thing in this connection, bearing upon Liberia and its authorities, collectively or individually, that is to be found in the Review, in the shape either of quotation or reference to documents. The argument of the reviewer I omit; because, not being known to you when you made your charge, it could, of course, have had no influence upon you.

Now, whatever proof there may be

here of complicity between France and Liberia in the proceedings of the former, there is nothing that justifies the statement, that "France buys from the President of Liberia our colonists, our own emancipated slaves," &c., &c.

Indeed, the writer in the Review, himself, would seem to exonerate the President from any personal responsibility, when he speaks of "the French agents" employing "menaces to induce him to grant a general passport to certain negroes that had been obtained by purchase."

It would appear, sir, that you, yourself, had noticed this defect of proof; for in your letter of the 27th ultimo you modify the charge, as you originally made it

You begin by saying, "I have received your letter, demanding to know on what grounds I had asserted that the colonists of Liberia had been purchased (virtually) by the French, with the connivance (also purchased) of the President."

This is a mistake. I made no such demand; for you, to my knowledge, had made no such assertion.

Your speech at Barnwell Court House was a plain statement, smooth and flowing—not of an inference which you drew, and about which others might differ with you—but of a fact, which you could not have expressed in stronger terms had it fallen within your personal knowledge. Your words, after speaking of purchases made by France from "slave catchers," are these:

"Nay, she buys from the President of Liberia, the far-famed settlement of our own Colonization Society, buys the colonists—our own emancipated slaves, who, sick of freedom, prefer any form of slavery." Now, whoever reads your speech, noticed your charge, and received your words as authority, must have believed thereafter, that, recreant to

duty, and false to all honorable impulses, the President of the Colony—now Republic—founded by the philanthropic and the charitable of the United States, as a home for the free people of color and emancipated slaves, had, for sordid gain, made sale of those who had been committed to his care. Nor was the crime palliated by the gross improbability with which you connected it, that “sick of freedom,” the colonists had been the willing participators in the wrong that had been done to them.

In the earlier days of colonization its opponents used to tell the colored people that the captains clearing for Africa, turned southward when at sea, and sold to Georgia the emigrants on board their vessels, and many a poor negro doubtless believed the slander, and remained in America. Now, more than a quarter of a century later, you repeat the tale, except that a French colony is the purchaser and the seller is the President of the Republic, which these people have themselves established. In point of accuracy the two stories are about upon a par.

Regarding the modification of the charge in your speech at Barnwell Court House as a virtual abandonment of it in the form in which it was originally made, it only remains to notice the “connivance (also purchased)” which you allege in your letter of the 27th. It might be said here that your reference to the quotations of the Edinburgh Review being, in point of fact, but a reference to the French statement, your vindication became necessarily dependent upon the truthfulness of the latter, and that this—as was required for the sake of the actors in the transaction—peremptorily denying a purchase, and insisting that the parties on board were voluntary emigrants—there could have been

no such connivance as you charge, for want of a sale to be connived at. But I prefer, in this connection, to go somewhat at length into the matter of the Regina Cœli, satisfied that the result will be the exoneration of the people, the Government, and every individual in office, from the slightest censure.

I begin by admitting, that if Captain Simon was urged to obtain what emigrants he wanted within the jurisdiction of Liberia, and if he paid, before hand, for the privilege of doing so, then France and Liberia were accomplices in an attempt to revive, practically, the slave trade.

The fullest account that I have been able to procure, of the details of the transaction as it affects the authorities of Liberia, is the official report of the Minister of the French Marine to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, dated June 18, 1858, published at length in the *Courier des Etats Unis*, of July 17th. From this it appears that “on the 28th of October, 1857, the Regina Cœli arrived at Cape Mount, where, it is alleged, the native chief urged the captain to procure his emigrants, and whence the two proceeded to Monrovia to arrange the preliminaries of the affair. Here, the approval by the President of Captain Simon’s plan was so conclusive, that it determined this officer to acquit himself of his mission, exclusively in the territory of the Republic; whereupon he hastened to pay into the hands of the authorities of the place (*autorites locales*) the sum of 1,564 piasters, as passport duty for 400 free laborers, which were to be procured for him within forty days. The collection of them then proceeded with great ease, under the eye (surveillance) of the authorities of Liberia, and of the agent of the French government.” The rest of the statement corresponds, in the

main, with that quoted from the Edinburgh Review. The report of Lieutenant Pointel, chief of the staff of the Naval Commander on the station, which is referred to by the Minister of Marine, is not given, neither has it been possible to procure at this time the official report of Dr. Des Brulais, the survivor of the massacre, and who seems to be the authority for the assertion that the emigrants were Americans, and not "debased native Africans;" although the language of the surgeon as given in the New York Times of July 1st, 1858, goes no further than to state, that "the free emigrants were embarked with the consent of the Liberian authorities, and that 200 were so well educated as to be able to subscribe their indentures."

To this statement, there is opposed the emphatic contradiction of President Benson, in a letter to Gerard Ralston, Esq., Consul-General of Liberia in London, under date of September 13th, 1858, as follows:

"You are at liberty to publish as untrue the following statements, which have appeared in European and other papers:

1st. That the Chief of Cape Mount accompanied Capt. Simon to Monrovia to arrange for the procurement of emigrants.

2d. That the President of Liberia urged Capt. Simon to procure his emigrants within the jurisdiction of this Republic.

3d. That the President or Government of Liberia became a party to a contract to furnish any emigrants whatever.

4th. That 1,564 dollars had been received by this Government as passport duty.

5th. That the emigrants were procured under the immediate superintendence or by the agency of this Government.

6th. That any emigrants were Americo-Liberians, or persons of color from the United States, or their descendants.

There is not a particle of truth in any of the above assertions. I can prove them to be downright falsehoods by more than a hundred living witnesses, and abundant documentary evidence."

The issue being thus distinctly made up, the preponderance of the conflicting testimony must depend upon the circumstances under which it is given, the character, motives and possible bias of the witnesses, the respective probabilities and the corroborating evidence.

Taking the French account first, its apparent improbabilities are striking: thus—

It is most improbable—the emigrants being supposed to be Americans—that Captain Simon should have been urged to take them, when it is well known by the friends and unfriends of Colonization, that the great want of Liberia for years past has been more emigrants from America, to aid in the development of her resources and the building up of her power; just such emigrants as Captain Simon was looking for—men competent to assert their freedom by just such conduct as took place on board the *Regina Cæli*. Had the authorities urged him to take bondmen, "scarred, worn out and expatriated," wandering from "up the rivers" downward to the sea, he would have laughed at them.

Again, it is most improbable that passport money would have been paid in advance; when it was uncertain that a single emigrant would be procured—the admission, in the quotation of the Edinburgh Review, being, that President Benson had been *menaced*, once before, for refusing to grant a general passport

for a cargo that had been already purchased. In the case of the *Regina Cæli* the cargo was still to be obtained.

Again, the fact, that there are not one hundred male Americans fit for labor in the neighborhood of Cape Mount, where the *Regina Cæli* went to load, makes the statement that four hundred were to be procured there, of whom two hundred and seventy-one were already on board when the massacre took place, improbable in the extreme. It would have been far easier, and no more liable to detection, to take emigrants on board at Monrovia, where the population is comparatively dense. This improbability was recognized in Parliament, as has been already shown when quoting from the Review.

Again, admitting that the 271 emigrants were Americans, it is no disparagement to them to say, looking to their antecedents, that the assertion that 200 of them could read, is grossly improbable. But the surgeon himself, only states that "they could subscribe their indentures." Whether these subscriptions were names, or marks, merely, and whether the subscribers were natives or Americans, could, so easily, be proven by the production of the indentures, that their absence, when the fact is so interesting to the parties who must have them in their possession, adds to the improbability of the statement, either that the emigrants could read, or that they were other than Africans.

Again, that 271 colonists, Americans, going on board, *of their own accord*, would have risen and murdered the crew and seized the ship, passes the bounds of reasonable belief.

And, again, that a nation, however feeble, the majority of whose people were emancipated slaves, all

of whose instincts and impulses must be opposed to slavery, who had gone to Africa to escape from it, should suffer its government to countenance, in any manner or form, or for any purpose, or on any pretence, a renewal of the slave trade, or any semblance of the slave trade, is not the least of the improbabilities of the French account of the case of the *Regina Cæli*. It is admitted here, sir, that the suggestion of your speech at Barnwell Court House, which imputes sickness of freedom as a malady to which the colored man is subject, on the coast of Africa or elsewhere, is altogether disregarded. Such sickness is certainly unknown to our Maryland slaveholders on the Eastern Shore, or on the borders of Pennsylvania; and I doubt whether there is any experience in the Western border slaveholding States that would corroborate your assertion.

And finally, that three hundred colonists, over whom the authorities of Liberia had no power of compulsion, should permit themselves to be sent or sold as laborers to a country whose language was not their language, and for their return from which they had no security, is quite as improbable as any other part of the affair of the *Regina Cæli*.

In addition to the above, it may be said that the report of the French Minister of Marine, of itself adds to the improbabilities of one of the allegations of the Edinburgh Review, and which is to be found repeated in both your speech at Barnwell Court House and your letter of the 27th ultimo. I mean that which relates to the Americanism of the emigrants.

The statement I refer to is, that it was the urgency of the native chief that induced Captain Simon to procure his emigrants at Cape Mount, and that the two went together to

Monrovia to arrange "the preliminaries of the affair." Now it is not at all probable that the native chief expected to ship colonists; but it is quite probable that he wanted, or was willing, to sell his servants after the old slave trade fashion, and went therefore with Simon to Monrovia, admitting that he went there, to see whether they could not jointly obviate objections which they knew to exist, and but for which the chief would have stayed at home and disposed of his people at his pleasure.

But it may be fairly asked, when discussing probabilities, what motives had the French authorities for falsehood?

They had the strongest motives, as matters turned out. They were on a nefarious errand, and they knew it; and they had failed; and their failure, under the circumstances, had attracted the attention of the civilized world, and all eyes were turned to France, whose character was compromised by them. But for the absence of the captain, with nearly half his crew on shore, the massacre would probably never have taken place, and France might have gone on replenishing her colonies from the coast, with no other obstacles than might be interposed by a people too feeble to resist by force, aggressions on their sovereignty, or on their territory. The affair of the *Regina Cœli*, however, was likely to bring a public opinion to operate, which not even France might be able to disregard. The captain of the *Regina Cœli*—the naval officer along with him—the surgeon, too, to some extent, were agents, who had blundered. It was vital to them to make out a case, that would not only acquit them at home, but which would, at the same time, relieve France from obloquy. Such a case was one, that would make Liberia the accomplice of

France, and give to the acts of Simon and his naval coadjutor the sanction of the Liberian authorities; a sanction, the value of which would be infinitely enhanced, if the public, or the Emperor, could be persuaded, that they were free Americans, who were hired as laborers on the *Regina Cœli*. Certainly, if ever men had motives for adopting the course that has been pursued, and swearing it through, these were the men.

Nor can it be said, that the Cross of the Legion having been given to the naval officer, and a pension of 1 800 francs to the surgeon, by the Emperor, a fact dwelt on in the *Edinburgh Review*, places the recipients above the reach of suspicion, or makes their testimony convert the grossly improbable into the true. Too much depended upon their being believed to permit anything to be left undone that might add to their credibility. Sir John Crampton is now Minister at St. Petersburg, but no one doubts that, when in the United States, he violated our laws and merited his expulsion. So the cross and the pension, bestowed by France, cannot change the character of the conduct on the coast of Africa that brought about the catastrophe of the *Regina Cœli*.

It is but just to the officers of the *Regina Cœli* to state, however, that in the comments here made upon their statements and motives, the gloss that has been given to them by the unfriends of Colonization in the United States and Europe, has been dealt with, rather than the report of the French Minister of Marine, wherein their conduct is related. A close translation by no means justifies the charges that have grown out of the transaction.

Thus the phrase is, not that the President *urged* the procuring of emigrants in Liberia, but that, on learning the plan, he approved it in

such conclusive terms, that it determined the captain to procure them there. Now, the plan was one already matured, according to the French report, with the chief of Cape Mount; and it was this plan, executed at a distance from Monrovia, that proceeded with ease, under the *surveillance* of the Liberian authorities; which exonerates, as might fairly be contended, both the President and authorities, from being parties to the sale, and places them in the position only of seeing that the law relating to emigrants was enforced. Believing, however, that the Regina Cœli was virtually engaged in the slave trade, I prefer putting the argument in the strongest way against Colonization and Liberia, that the reply may be the more conclusive.

I turn now to the American account, which denies positively the allegations of the French statement, as well as the statements from other sources enumerated in the extract from President Benson's letter of the 13th September last.

And here it is proposed, with a view of giving weight to the denials of the President, to corroborate them by the testimony of other witnesses, and by circumstances.

The first charge is that Simon was urged to procure the emigrants in Liberia. The following correspondence puts this at rest:

CAPE MOUNT, *Nov. 22, 1857.*

YOUR EXCELLENCY: The object of this letter is to request permission to establish in Liberia—that is to say, at Cape Mount, Sugaree, Manna, or Gallenas, factories as depots for emigrants, by paying a fixed tax of one dollar for each emigrant put on board my ship. Further, a tax of twelve dollars anchorage. I trust this very advantageous proposition will be agreeable to your Excellency.

In awaiting the honor of a reply, I remain, with respect, your obedient servant,
T. SIMON, Captain.

*To the President of Liberia,
at Monrovia.*

In President Benson's reply he says: "The establishment of the desired factories or depots among the aborigines within this Republic, for the purpose set forth in your note, is antagonistic to our avowed principles, as bearing too strong a resemblance to the slave barracoons of bygone days, and as such would be revolting to the feelings of a humane Christian world, and entail a lasting disgrace upon this government. This government cannot grant your request."

The President then proceeds to tell Captain Simon that four days, at any one port named, will be sufficient to inform him whether voluntary emigrants can be obtained there, and that all sent off to him, after that time, are "very apt to be constrained."

There is certainly no urgency here on the part of the authorities, and there can be no doubt that they were natives, not colonists, the captain had in view when the native towns were spoken of as the places where it was proposed to establish factories.

Again, with regard to the payment of the passport duty. Receipts were given for it, doubtless. Where are they? This is, perhaps, as important a matter as any other, because it would go further than any other to establish complicity. If receipts had been in existence, that is to say, if the money had been paid, can it be doubted that they would have been produced long ere this? Their absence is another corroboration of President Benson's denial, in this particular, worthy of consideration. That money was paid is not denied, but it is stated, and no

doubt truly, by President Benson in his letter to Mr. Ralston, to have been \$369 for license to trade along the coast, that being the duty on the invoice which it was proposed to dispose of, that it had anything to do with passports is positively denied. The urgency of the authorities to have the emigrants taken from Liberia, the pre-payment of the passport duty and the Americanism of the negroes on board being the three main points at issue, there now remains but the last to be disposed of; and I propose to show that the denial of President Benson is here, also, fully corroborated.

Thomas M. Chester, an intelligent citizen of Liberia, who was in the United States during the last summer, says, (see *African Repository* for August, 1858,) that "he was on board the vessel several times, after they had procured a number approximating 200. The natives, for there were no others on board as emigrants, appeared very much dissatisfied and depressed, and hoped I would use my influence to have them released."

Again, one of the principal teachers of the Alexander High School in Monrovia, and lately a member of the Liberian Legislature, testifies that he "was present in the courts of Monrovia when the legal question of salvage was tried, and that every emigrant on board was a native, and that but one of them could read the Vey character." (See the *Repository* above quoted.)

Again, the Rev. Alexander Cowan of Kentucky, who was in Africa at the time, states that on the 19th December, 1857, he saw the *Regina Cœli* six miles above Cape Mount, and that the purser informed him that he had on board *two hundred and twenty native Africans*, who were to work for a number of years in Guadeloupe as apprentices.

And again, Ex-President Roberts, in a letter dated November 9th, 1858, to Benjamin Coates, Esq., of Philadelphia, says, "the story about two hundred Americans having been smuggled on board the *Regina Cœli*, I pronounce equally untrue. I was present at her rescue, boarded her, and conversed with her emigrants—all of whom, without a single exception, were native Africans, who gave doleful accounts, perhaps some exaggerated, of the manner in which they had been forced to emigrate, or rather, forced on board the ship."

But this is not all. The surgeon, M. des Brulais, whose official report I have not been able to procure, in a letter to a relative, written after the event, gives a minute account of the massacre, and uses these words: "I remained alone at the mast-head. An emigrant takes aim at me. *I cry out to him in African. (Je lui crie en Africain.)* My friends, enough of victims! Never have I been unjust. When you have been sick, I have always nursed you.—Many of them made me understand (me font comprendre) that it was true, and begged me to descend, &c."

If the emigrants were Americans, why address them *in African*. This gentleman is the witness relied on to prove their Americanism—inasmuch as he is supposed to have declared that they could read—not French, we presume—but English. In this event, he must have understood the language; and why, therefore, he should have called out *in African* to colonists, speaking English, it is difficult to imagine.

But as already said, the surgeon's declaration, so far as it can be ascertained in the absence of his official report, is not that the emigrants were Americans, but that they *subscribed* their indentures. If it should be found hereafter that he

asserts their Americanism, it will be for him to explain why he addressed them in African.

Comparing, then, the French statement, with all its improbabilities, with the denial of President Benson, corroborated as it is by positive as well as circumstantial evidence, and there is certainly no doubt about the side on which the scale should preponderate.

There still remains the fact, however, that emigrants were obtained within the territorial limits of Liberia with the knowledge of the authorities, and assuming that the parties on board the *Regina Cœli* were natives, the question may be asked, "Why did the government hold any intercourse with Captain Simon? why not order him to leave the waters of Liberia and pursue his business elsewhere?" The question appears a reasonable one.

The government of Liberia, like that of the United States, has no right, in time of peace, to prevent the voluntary emigration, of either its civilized or uncivilized inhabitants. Were it to pass a prohibitory law, no outcry yet made would equal that which would then be raised; and the charge at once would be, that Liberia was a prison-house, whose secrets were to be kept from the civilized world, by an embargo upon the people.

All that Liberia can properly do, is to protect, to the extent of her means, the natives within her borders from wrong and imposition. They hire themselves on board the vessels that frequent the coast—they make, at times, long voyages in them—they may hire themselves as laborers on remote shores, as well as upon shipboard, and the government of Liberia has no right to prohibit it. But if the hirers use these occasions as a means of enslaving the employees, it becomes the Li-

berians, assuming as they do the character of guardians of the aborigines, to protect them from the wrong. To this end, laws should be made, and the strength of the government should be used to its fullest extent in enforcing them; and where it has not strength enough for the purpose, and the wrongdoers are the agents of a civilized State, remonstrance should be employed, again and again, and until, as sooner or later it would be, the end was accomplished, and the wrong restrained.

And this in fact has been the course pursued by Liberia. Her constitution declares that "there shall be no slavery in this Republic. Nor shall any citizen of this Republic, or any person resident therein, deal in slaves, either within or without the Republic, directly or indirectly."

The laws make the slave trade piracy, visiting all participation in it with the severest penalties.

And further, all emigrant vessels, such as the *Regina Cœli*, are required to clear from Monrovia on their return voyage, so that each emigrant may be interrogated personally, in a port where he can be protected, as to the circumstances of his embarkation.

Nor has the action of the government been confined to legislating upon the subject.

As far back as 1852, English vessels having made attempts to procure native laborers, a proclamation requiring passports and examinations, resulted in their desisting. France then embarked in the plan. In 1856, the proclamation that had restrained the English was renewed. This time, however, without effect. In August, 1857, President Benson addressed the French government on the subject, requesting "that prompt action should be taken to cause French subjects to desist at

once from the violation of statute laws as well as express treaty stipulations existing between the two nations."

In September, 1857, Ex-President Roberts was sent as Commissioner to Europe, and visited Paris to enforce, personally, the views of his government. There, it is said, he was advised that his proclamations and communications from Liberia, in this regard, had not been satisfactory to the French authorities.

In December, 1857, the President brought the subject before the Legislature, and invited them, at once, to enact such a law, as "would effectually put a stop to the system of procuring emigrants from our aborigines, of whom we are the guardians." It was on this occasion that the present laws were passed on the 1st February, 1858, which are as stringent as they can be, without absolutely prohibiting emigration. The *Regina Cœli* was then on the coast, and the captain had had his only interview with the President.

Subsequently, when the ship was brought into the port of Monrovia by the British mail steamer *Ethiophe*, she was libelled in the courts for salvage; and the grand jury of Monrovia county found a true bill against Captain Simon for engaging in the slave trade. But the French war-steamer *Renaudin*, disregarding every thing but the law of force, carried off both the ship and the commander from the custody of the courts. The ringleaders who had been charged with the murder of the crew, on the evidence of Captain Simon, were acquitted, on the ground, that being illegally held they were justified in delivering themselves by force.

There still remains a matter deserving of comment: It is the opinion which the French government

itself has of the conduct of the government of Liberia, in this connection. It is certainly not that which one accomplice ought to hold of the other. Were the charges of Captain Simon, the naval officer, or the surgeon, believing these last to be as reported, true, the complicity of Liberia being thereby established, she would be entitled to the commendation of the Emperor. But if we are to believe the *Edinburgh Review*, "the Emperor revoked his promise of a war brig, and sent the vessel to serve his own colonies, because the Liberian authorities were not sufficiently accommodating in promoting the slave trade;" and if further proof were wanting, it might be gathered from the *Paris correspondent of the London News*, under date of Nov. 6th, 1858, who reports that "Mr. Roberts, the President of the Republic of Liberia, who opposed France in the matter of the *Regina Cœli*, has not been re-elected, and that his successor is a man likely to give his active assistance to the French operations for the transport of free emigrants." There is certainly gross ignorance of facts here; President Benson having been in office about two years, and the next election not taking place for some time to come; but the article has its value as indicating the French appreciation of the action of the Liberian authorities.

The case which has thus been examined exhibits, unfortunately, the too common spectacle of a struggle between the powerful when irresponsible, and the weak and unprotected; and instead of there being any just cause of complaint against Liberia, she is to be honored for the independent and disinterested manner in which she has asserted, to her own apparent prejudice, rights, which unfortunately for herself and the cause of humanity she

had not the physical force to maintain against aggression and violence.

Whether your charge, sir, as made originally in your speech at Barnwell Court House, or as modified in your letter of the 27th ultimo, be regarded, it must be apparent after an examination of the proof to which you have, yourself, referred, as well as all other testimony which has yet appeared, that it falls to the ground for want of evidence sufficient to support it; and we are left to regret that a Senator of the United States should have thought proper, on no better grounds, to assail, as you have done, the President of Liberia.

In vindicating him personally, the government of which he is the head, and the people who have placed him in the office that he holds, it has been my purpose to do so in all fairness and with no other aim than to ascertain the truth.

I am not a public man. In the quiet of professional life I find enough to occupy me, without seeking a correspondence which is as foreign to my habits as it is profitless and vexatious. But, as President of the American Colonization Society, honored with an office which has been held by the wisest and the best in the land before me, a duty seemed imposed upon me that could not be honorably avoided.

No sense of personal comfort, no disinclination to appear before the public as a controversialist, would have justified silence, when mere

clamor in regard to Liberia assumed form and substance by force of the endorsement of a person whose position might be supposed to give weight to his words.

In not accepting your suggestion, and "turning my arrows" "against the Edinburgh Review" as "a foe more worthy of my steel than you are," I might say, sir, that perhaps your modesty leads you much to underrate yourself. I might say, too, that although, ordinarily, ready enough to engage in any labor vindicating Southern rights, or Southern honor, yet to you, with far more propriety than to myself, might be confided the reply, were one deemed necessary, to an article, wherein the South is made the object of especial vituperation. But the true reason, apart from want of leisure, for declining to make the Review the butt of such arrows as I might discharge, is to be found in the fact, that I hold my country to have passed, long since, the day, when the Review in question was competent to affect her, or to chafe the feelings of a single individual of her sons; and that, as regards Liberia, she has already lived down more than half the oft-refuted slanders which have been now repeated, and that Time may safely be relied upon to vindicate her from the remainder.

I remain, sir, your obedient servant,
 JOHN H. B. LATROBE,
President Am. Col. Society.

Fifth Annual Report of the Executive Committee of the Southern Aid Society.

WE are gratified to see that the funds of this truly benevolent and useful Society continue to increase. Its income the first year was \$4,272.78. The last year, the fifth,

\$11,355.47. It has expended in the support of ministers and missionaries the last year, \$8,890.

We are pleased to make the following extracts of its recent opera-

tions, as given in its annual report. This report was prepared by the Rev. Dr. Stiles, General Agent of the Society, a Minister of Christ greatly respected in all parts of the country. He was originally from Georgia, where, as well as in other Southern States, he has preached with distinguished ability and success.

THE OPERATIONS OF THE SOCIETY.

Do they justify the favorable judgment of its friends?

The distinct, Divine blessing upon most of the important agencies of the year, encourage us to trust that God has put his seal upon this institution, and placed it beside the established Christian societies of the country, and made it an arm of his kingdom, to hand out supplies to the destitute, strength to the feeble, and salvation to the perishing.

COLORED POPULATION.

We have this year the same favorable report to make of the progress of God's cause among the *servants of the South* as in years past. It is due to the Methodist Church to acknowledge that they—very early—presented a noble example to their Christian brethren in the spiritual care they bestowed upon the colored masses around them. To other denominations, it should in like manner be conceded that for many years past they have been coming up nobly to the help of their brethren in this good work.

We were pleased to observe that the *United Synod* gave a prominent place to this subject in the discussions of their meeting, in Knoxville. They welcomed the conviction that their usefulness and success, as a Christian body, must depend materially upon their fidelity to the re-

ligious classes of the colored population.

We have complied with various applications of feeble churches during the year, to bear a part in the support of their pastors, upon condition that they should be allowed to devote a portion of their Sabbaths *exclusively* to the colored people.

We are happy to be permitted to state that an unusually large number of colored persons have been added this year to the churches under the patronage of the Society; and to add, that the Southern churches, generally, appear to be growingly studious to ascertain and to discharge their religious duty to those on whom they so largely depend for secular supplies.

Our white laborers in Central Virginia, who employ much of their time in visiting, catechising, and preaching to the servants of their respective fields, report this year, as heretofore, a continuance of spiritual interest on the part of their pupils, occasional conversions, and the general success of their missions.

The *First Colored Church in Washington City* is aided by the funds of the Society. Its colored pastor, Rev. William S. Catto, born and brought up in South Carolina, reports an unusual blessing of God upon his labors during the year. The church has been enlarged three-fold, by the addition to its communion of one hundred and twenty-six persons upon the profession of their faith. Three additional Sabbath schools have been organized, embracing some two hundred scholars and twenty-five teachers. The library has been proportionably augmented, and the whole church elevated to a summit-level of piety and zeal unknown before.

Joseph Williams, the colored missionary formerly laboring in *McIntosh county, Georgia*, has accepted a call

to a needy district, some two hundred miles distant, where we have every reason to hope his devotion and capacity, under the blessing of a faithful Master, will be equally successful in the salvation of the souls of his fellow servants. It may be interesting to the members of the Society to glance at the talent and temper of this man as they are displayed in the letter which acknowledged the receipt of his last year's appropriation.

DEAR SIR:—I write to thank you and the Society for your kindness in sending the money you raised for me. By the blessing of God, I hope it will be the means of doing a great deal of good. I have never, until this morning, learned much of the principles of the Southern Aid Society, and I must say, I think God has directed their views and their hearts in the right way. I have been laboring among the colored people for the last twenty-six years, and, being one of them, I know all about them, and how much good might be done if the laborers had only the right heart for their work. I have not been able, sir, to travel much over this world, from being a servant all my life, yet satisfied with my condition. Some time ago I got my time by the aid of my friends. I immediately commenced to make preparations to go to Africa, but it pleased God, in his wise providence, to prevent my going. He made it appear plain that *America* was my field to labor in. He cast my lot in a place where no missionary labored. No spot could be darker than the place where I am now living. If there is any spot in Africa in which the people are more ignorant than where I now am, I must say, the Lord have mercy upon the heathen. God has, in his everlasting covenant, promised to give the heathen to his Son for his inherit-

ance, and the uttermost parts of the earth for his possession, and I firmly believe it includes the heathen in *America* as well as the heathen in *Africa*. This being the case, reverend and dear sir, let us labor, both at the North and South, for the fulfillment of that promise. May God's blessing rest upon all the members of the Southern Aid Society. May he strengthen their hands and encourage their hearts, for they are engaged in salvation work.

Your humble servant and fellow-laborer,
JOSEPH WILLIAMS.

PARTICULAR CHURCHES.

North Prairie, Missouri—Rev. L. R. Morrison. In spite of great pecuniary embarrassment during the year, this church has enjoyed two seasons of refreshing, and incorporated a pleasant addition to its membership, some twelve or fourteen at one communion. One line of the history of the apostolic pastor of this feeble flock, studied by the ministry of this longitude, would furnish an instructive commentary upon the Master's word, "If any man will come after me, let him deny himself." In applying to the Committee to assist them in providing a maintenance for their beloved shepherd, in all simplicity, the people say: "We raise for his support the present year, \$120, and promise him for the next \$150." He informs us: "My people cannot pay me in money;" and adds: "I have paid out twice as much in aiding them to build a little church as they have paid me in six years." He commenced this year "with no resources," and found none for his personal and family supplies until he received our appropriation.

Troy, Missouri.—Rev. E. P. Noel. This is a well trained church; and with its Sabbath school, weekly prayer meeting, monthly concert,

and faithful preaching, is steadily gaining ground, by God's blessing, in an immoral community. It has been extensively revived this year—adding to its communion at one time some *sixty* souls, bond and free, with the prospect of future accessions. Somewhat larger and stronger than the North Prairie Church, they have hitherto raised \$200 towards the support of their pastor, and will probably do better hereafter.

Hannibal, Missouri.—Rev. James W. Phillips. Among the churches of its class, the church in Hannibal is more than ordinarily flourishing. Its congregation has long been steadily increasing, is larger now than it ever was, and for some time has suffered for the want of sanctuary accommodation. During a good portion of the year the state of religious feeling has been quite elevated and encouraging. Sabbath school and prayer meeting prosperous. Twenty youth obtained this year a (*Brewster*) Bible for reciting to the pastor the whole of the catechism. The church has improved, too, in its ability to sustain itself, and asks no appropriation from the Society this year.

Port Penn and Drawyers, Delaware.—Rev. H. J. Gaylord. For a long season these churches "were in a languishing condition, fearing extinction." God gave them a faithful pastor. Now, their prospects are wholly changed. One of them has just completed a commodious and tasteful house of worship, and the other has raised \$3,000—half of the sum necessary to build the sanctuary they need. They have had accessions to the church at each communion during the year: on one occasion, twelve; at another, twenty-six—fifty-four in all.

Glasgow and Christiana, Maryland.—Rev. Geo. Foot. These churches

too, we are happy to say, have received a new impulse since the last anniversary. They have just dedicated a beautiful sanctuary in Christiana, and completed a good parsonage in Glasgow. They record frequent additions to the church during the year—thirty-eight in the month of July. The pastor obeys the early command to eat bread by the sweat of the brow. He preaches three times every Sabbath, besides teaching a Bible class and riding fourteen miles.

West River, Maryland.—Rev. J. E. Walton. This is a new enterprise. The church was organized and the sanctuary built upon the faith that our Society would assist in the support of the pastor. We have done so. Their beginning was very small. But congregations have been good, the church comforted by accessions, the people interested in their pastor, and all are animated and hopeful for the future.

Fairfax county, Virginia.—Rev. W. A. Crawford. This mission has three preaching stations. The two most prominent are the Court House and Union Chapel, four miles distant. The discreet interest with which our missionary has commenced his work, and the kindness of the people to him, both personally and professionally, encourage us to expect the happy progress of so good a commencement. In 1854 a small church was organized among them. Destitute of a pastor for years, for years a congregation of forty or fifty souls had been wont to assemble regularly on the Sabbath in the Chantilly school-house to enjoy the exercises of a *Bible class* and a *prayer meeting*. They had all become deeply interested both in the prayer meeting and the Bible class, and were very constant and earnest in their attendance.

Leesburgh, Va.; Poolsville, Md.—Rev. H. R. Smith. This laborer thanks God that in a time of widespread reviving influence he and his people have not been left unblest. On his first visit to the Poolsville church, he was impressed by the deep solemnity of the audience; felt it his duty to preach on, and labor for the salvation of sinners; and did so for a succession of weeks. God wrought with him. A number of souls were hopefully converted. Of the *seven* who joined the church at that time, *five* were heads of families, and *three* men of leading influence in the village. He feels that the *strength* of his church has been *doubled*, and that its number also will ultimately receive important accessions.

Middleburgh, Va.—Rev. Patterson Fletcher. An ill-trained or long-neglected church ordinarily needs a preparatory work in order either to blessing or usefulness. His first year in Middleburgh, Mr. Fletcher seems to have been called to incipient efforts in bringing his people up to such a summit-level of Christian fidelity as is necessary to qualify a church to accomplish its proper work. Now, by the toils of the pastor, there is a Presbyterian Sabbath school, where there never was one before. Now, all the male members, with one exception, officiate in public prayer, where, previous to the present ministry, no member prayed in public. Now, family prayer is maintained by every father in the church, without exception, where, probably, very few practiced it before. Now, too, the ladies of the church have a weekly praying circle, which they delight to visit, and to which they were entire strangers before. We heartily unite with the missionary in the prayer and hope that, by faithful continuance in well-doing, he may ere long

enjoy the richer displays of God's grace in the conversion of precious souls.

Mount Ephraim, Fauquier county, Va.—Rev. John W. McMurrin. The people of this church and congregation seem less distinguished for affluent circumstances than for a wholesome appreciation of the blessings of Christianity. No wonder the gospel has greatly changed the face of the community. "Could those who regularly contribute to the Southern Aid Society, see what religion has done among this people during the last eighteen months, it would gladden their hearts exceedingly. Bad men have become good husbands and fathers; Sabbath-breakers, regular attendants at church; and sinners converted and consecrated to God. A Sabbath school, a Bible class for adults, and a union prayer meeting, are well sustained."

Sinks Grove, Va.—Rev. Silvester Livermore, of the Baptist Church. A neighboring Presbyterian minister conjectures that, out of a population of ten thousand, six thousand rarely or never hear the preaching of the gospel; not from an indisposition to visit the house of God, but because there are so few accessible sanctuaries in these wild and sparsely settled regions of the State. The occupant of this station occasionally supplies two small churches in the neighborhood of his residence, but travels a circuit of eighty miles through this mountainous region, and often transcends it, preaching, visiting, and praying here, there, and everywhere. A kind-hearted man, a devout Christian, an acceptable and faithful preacher—no man can doubt the usefulness of our missionary.

Jeffersonville, Va.—Rev. Jonathan Lyons. This position, embracing Tazwell and Russell counties, is

deemed one of the most promising missionary fields of New River Presbytery. The church in Jeffersonville numbers thirty members; has a neat sanctuary, completed and paid for; and is located in a large and wealthy county, steadily improving in its practical estimate of religion. The self-denying, substantial labors of the minister through the year have been highly appreciated by the people, and bear the seal of God. "A goodly number of souls have been converted," and the general interests of religion decidedly advanced. The missionary committee of Presbytery feel assured that a continuance of aid from the Society will "yield a rich return"—for they not only look for the saving of souls, but expect the church soon to become "self-sustaining."

Carroll county, Va.—Rev. Lee C. Brown. Our missionary toils among the mountains and copper mines of Carroll county, and is deemed a laborious man, and "a superior preacher." He is reported to "be doing a good work," and to "have been much blessed." He has gathered two small churches, and bids fair to enlarge and strengthen them. But the people are very poor and dependent, and for the present, at least, others must do what they cannot—provide a competency for their shepherd.

Marion, Smythe county, Va., is a third missionary station, within the bounds of New River Presbytery. But our missionary, Rev. J. M. Clymer, has been so recently settled we shall hear of his labors, and his success, we trust, at the next anniversary.

Chattanooga, Tenn.—Rev. J. N.

Bradshaw. This church has a very important location, and has made a very good commencement. They have erected an excellent sanctuary, but traveled a little beyond their means. The leading members having been considerably straitened in arranging to pay off the large remains of their church debt, solicited our assistance in the support of their pastor "for one year."

Petersburgh, Tenn.—The Rev. N. H. Broughton preaches at two stations—one in the village, the other at a point five miles distant. The church is now engaged in erecting a new and respectable edifice in the village, and, within a few years, has advanced in their contributions to the support of the gospel, from the sum of seventy or eighty dollars, to the payment of half the salary of the minister. God's spiritual blessing, long looked for, we have reason to hope the church is enjoying at this time.*

The Rev. Mr. Broughton left Massachusetts for the South three years ago. We delight to record his testimony on a point concerning which many persons in this latitude need information:—"I would remark that I have found no hindrance in the way of preaching the gospel at the South. On the contrary, it seems to me to be a very inviting and promising field for zealous laborers. I have not shunned to declare the whole counsel of God, to the best of my judgment, and have always had an attentive and favorable hearing."

Western Rowan Charge, N. C.—Rev. D. Feete. This field is supposed to have "special claims to sympathy and favorable considera-

* NOTE.—The Rev. G. E. Eagleton and the Rev. H. K. Shields, (who for many years had been preaching to the slaves without compensation, whose churches had come to be composed largely of slaves, and whom the Society has recently engaged to preach to them) belong to the same Presbytery with the Rev. Mr. Broughton, and are his ministerial associates. They write us, Oct. 20th:—"The great Shepherd is blessing his churches in *this region* in a most gracious outpouring of the Spirit."

tion." But some embarrassment arising in arranging the settlement of the minister, it is possible that the appropriation made by the Committee, at the request of the applicants, our brethren, the officers of the German Reformed Church, may be expended in aid of a church of the same denomination in Baltimore.

Royston, Ark.—Rev. Samuel Orr. Two years ago, a pious lady and her husband removed from a highly religious community in Georgia to this village—one of the darkest localities within the boundaries of the United States. The zealous lady addressed us forthwith, promising on the part of her husband, the sum of \$100 per annum, and the board of the missionary and the keeping of his horse, if the Society would make an equal contribution, say \$200, toward establishing a preached gospel in their community. We accepted the overture, and Mr. Orr was employed. She informs us that the minister and his wife, with Mr. Merrill and herself, compose the church.

Balden's Bluff, Ebenezer and Harris Neck, Ga.—Rev. F. R. Goulding. This was the missionary district formerly occupied by Joseph Williams. A very large number of servants, and a few poor whites, are found at each of these points. The colored people, in particular, have been grateful for the rich privileges enjoyed, feeling, doubtless, that they have been *instructed* as well as refreshed.

"Good old Lancaster, whom you know, and who speaks of you with great affection, is now totally blind. For thirty-two years he has been confined to his bed by rheumatism. During many of these years his chief solace was the Bible, which his mistress taught him to read. Many of its passages he now repeats with touching pathos. He is increasingly beloved by all who love the Lord; and his house is still the gathering

place for the plantation worship. There are times in his conversation when his soul shines through his dark skin and sightless eyeballs with an expression closely akin to heaven."

Spring Place, Red Clay, and Sanderstown, Ga.—Rev. W. B. Brown. The extreme churches are fifty miles apart. Yet on this inconvenient field the labors of God's servant have been acknowledged by his Master. At Spring Place, the church has been revived. Twelve persons joined the church at one communion. At Red Clay, also, God blessed the word of his servant, and he was permitted to organize a church of seventeen members. The people have resolved to build a sanctuary. In Sanderstown, people and minister look anxiously for the spiritual presence of God. Our brother considers his field very promising, but very large, and says, the worldly store of the people is so contracted that "had it not been for the Southern Aid Society, I know not how I could have been sustained."

LUTHERAN SYNOD, MISS.

This body of Christian pioneers, embracing four ministers of the gospel, (the Rev. G. H. Brown, S. R. Sheppard, J. D. Stingley, and J. G. Warner,) seem to be holding on their way, and doing good service in the kingdom. They report an improving state of Christian civilization all around them—new laborers entering the vineyard, new societies forming, new churches erecting, and the community at large wearing a brighter social and Christian face. They cheer us, too, with a favorable account of their respective charges. Each minister has, ordinarily, under his care two churches and one or more outposts. They report this year, in their respective charges, an average addition of twenty or thirty

members, good attendance upon public service, improving interest in religion, and hopeful prospects.

It should interest every friend of our cause to know that, very probably, these churches would be compelled to abandon their work if cut off from the patronage of our Society. With this aid how many of Christ's servants in other synods could endure, for one year, the self-denying hardness of these good soldiers—judge ye. "For my last year's services I have as yet received from my congregation only \$150, and \$50 of this I gave to the erection of our new church."

Austin, Texas.—Rev. J. H. Zively. For more than five years—very much at his own expense—our missionary has been preaching the gospel through the destitutions of Western Texas, with very considerable acceptance and success. "The people," he writes, "have failed to make bread for three years, in consequence of the dry weather and the ravages of the grasshopper, and hence are unable to afford me any pecuniary assistance." Having spent his own means, contracted a considerable debt, and become anxious concerning family support, our appropriation (through the application of others) reached him as a God-send. Greatly encouraged, he has made a vigorous recommencement of his labors, hoping to send us a cheering history at the close of the year.

TRACT MISSIONARY IN NEW ORLEANS.

The monthly report of this missionary makes up a volume. A daily diary, most minutely recording his visits to the hospitals, prisons, and homes of the poor; distributing Bibles, Testaments, tracts, good books, and all kinds of alms, and benevolent services; gathering children for the Sabbath school, and worshipers for the sanctuary; sol-

emnly pressing the claims of religion upon every mortal; reading, exhorting, praying; running of errands for prisoners; finding places for the unemployed; interceding for the liberation of imprisoned husbands and sons; attending to the wants of widows, orphans, the sick, the dying, and doing, in the kindest and most religious manner, all the good which man can do to man. We wish the world could read these records, but must content ourselves with a few extracts.

Charity Hospital.—Five hundred and twenty-one inmates. More interest than I have ever seen before in this institution. A goodly number wishing conversation on their soul's salvation. A few revile me, apparently filling up the measure of their iniquities; can only pray in secret for them. Ten different nations represented here to-day. Eight I supplied with tracts. The Russian and the Choctaw had no reading for, nor could I direct them to the Lamb of God; could only point upward with my finger, to which they responded with a nod of the head. The sons of Africa here I read and pray with. Many children, with and without parents; gave them primers, catechisms, and Scripture tracts, purchased with money received from the Sunday school of Newton Centre." "Rising of 500 prostrated with disease in this institution. The angel of death enters within these vast walls often—many times daily. The old, the young, and the middle-aged, are here summoned to the judgment-seat of Christ. I often see their dead bodies carried out to be buried beneath the clods of the valley—no friend to drop a tear or mark the spot of their last resting-place." "Sad scene here to-day—so exceedingly revolting, nothing but duty to God and suffering humanity could stand it. Here is every

disease the human system is subject to. Many hastening to the judgment—many anxious for their souls. Oh that God would fit the living to live, and the dying to die!"

Similar is the account of his constantly repeated visits to the *Work-house, Marine hospital, Parish prison, Sailors' Home, and Boys' and Girls' Asylums, &c. &c.*

Benevolent services to prisoners and the poor.—"Delivered messages and letters for the prisoners. Often obliged to pay from ten to twenty-five cents for postage for the poor fellows. Made efforts for the liberation of foolish men and boys confined for carrying concealed weapons. Visited the First District Court to hasten the trials of some of the prisoners. Spent considerable time to procure a situation for a young woman who had been educated by the Ladies' Education Society of Jacksonville, Illinois, &c., &c."

Saving labors among the prisoners and the poor—One gone, with whom I had often conversed, from *Harlem, New York*. I trust it is well with him. If I have been the instrument of leading him to the Saviour, the praise is due to God alone. One whom I found suffering under the apprehension of the second death, now hopes he has been born again. Met a man in the streets who told me that the tracts I had given him in prison had been the means of reforming his life. Visited several steamboats to procure free passage for a poor woman and her children. Met a Mr. L., on the Levee, who stopped, shook hands cordially, and said I had been the instrument in the hand of God of saving his soul, by giving him a tract when in prison. I told him to give all the praise to God alone. A woman from Sweden sprang to her drawer as soon as I entered the

room, took out the Bible I had given her last year, and expressed great joy as she showed it to me, and told me what God had done for her soul. An old Spanish Mexican, to whom I had given tracts, accosted me in the streets, imploring me, in very broken English, to give him a Bible to take to the land of his fathers. I went with him to his little room—his mattress and box, with a few cooking utensils, made up all his furniture. He showed me some Spanish tracts received from me and others, and convinced me that he loved the Lord Jesus Christ. I gave him a Bible in his own language, for which he returned me many thanks, shook my hand very feelingly, and we parted to meet no more on earth. Visited two interesting young ladies, and the mate of ship Independence, all prostrated by yellow fever. Left Sabbath school to go on board the ship Independence. The mate evidently in a dying state. Told him of the wonders of redeeming love—the great sacrifice of the Son of God for sinners. The tears started in his eye—was speechless. After a short prayer, this mortal put on immortality. Requested to-day to attend the funeral of Mrs. Smith, whom I had visited, conversed, and prayed with for nearly two years; have often mentioned her name in previous reports—a great sufferer. Apparently she had long rested on a legal righteousness. When I left the city, last June, I was fearful she never would see the only way of salvation for lost sinners. By a tract, entitled "The Afflicted Man's Companion," she was led to fly to Christ, and died a triumphant death. With brother Heman Packard I have often taken sweet counsel, and walked to the House of God in company. He established the Bible, Tract, and Sabbath School Deposi-

stories in this city, and was engaged in this noble work more than twenty years. He triumphed over death on the morning of the 12th, truly well qualified to exclaim, "Oh, death, where is thy sting?" &c. He had "fought a good fight." I attended his funeral as pall-bearer. The body was deposited in a vault *selected by him for my own remains*, when I was on the confines of two worlds by yellow fever, in 1853.

Striking incidents.—"A lady, with whom I had never spoken, fond of the pleasures of the world, called me into her house, from the streets, to converse on the subject of religion, and addressed me thus: "I found in my slave John's room a copy of Pilgrim's Progress. I asked him if he read that book? He said he did, and loved to read it. I took it into the parlor, and read it from day to day, and soon concluded that I had been living to no purpose, and communicated the fact to my husband, a man of business. He said, to my surprise, "I feel the same conviction." I could only direct her to the Great Saviour of sinners. It rejoiced my heart that there were *any* in the days of their prosperity who thought on their ways. Oh that the Lord would have mercy upon us, and lead a multitude to seek the salvation of their souls! "I visited the Recorder's Court to procure the liberation of a poor, frail woman, who had been found intoxicated in the streets. She had been in prison two months. The Recorder gave me a discharge for her at once. She said *she belonged to Dr. B's Church, Boston, eight years ago.*" "I can hardly realize what my eyes have

seen here congregated these two days. Here lies the American, there the Englishman, the Scotchman, many Irishmen, the Spaniard, the Portuguese, the Frenchman, the Swede, the Dane, the Pole, the Cossack—whole wards filled from the German States, other wards with the descendants of Ham, many crossed with the blood of other nations; and here, too, is the Choc-taw, of our own land. Last of all, I saw a beautiful specimen of the colored race—a noble form and head, with long straight hair in abundance. I stood and gazed for a few moments on this being, God had made after his own image, with a dark African skin, while my thoughts were in a measure looking up to the Great Creator who hath made all nations of one blood. The spell was broken. I asked him from whence he came? His answer was prompt, in good English, "I am a Mahometan, from India." I asked him if he had embraced the Lord' Jesus Christ as his Saviour? Joy and gladness beamed upon his countenance as he said, "*He is my only true friend in this land of strangers.*" I prostrated my weary limbs at his bedside to hear his history, and how he obtained such good knowledge of our language? his prompt reply was, "He was for eight years in the Missionary School at Calcutta, a *pupil of the Rev. Mr. Penny*, a missionary of the London Missionary Society. There he learned the way of salvation." I felt to humble myself before God, seeing the growth in grace of this once heathen idolater and follower of the False Prophet."

Letters from Liberia.

[From the Washington, Pa. Examiner.]

We take pleasure in publishing the subjoined letter from a colored man of Liberia, to an uncle residing

in Hopewell township, in this county. The person to whom the letter is addressed is Mr. Peachy Herring, who lives within two miles

of West Middletown, in our county, and who we know is universally respected and esteemed. A man like Peachy Herring is an honor to the colored race. Once he was a slave. He bought his freedom, (as an honest men would do) removed to this county, and by industry and good conduct, has succeeded in becoming the owner of one of the best farms in the town-ship where he resides. He has given his children a good education, and he proposes to sell his farm and remove to the land of his ancestors, where he can be a free man, and contribute to the elevation of his race in such a manner as he can never hope to do in this country.

BUCHANAN, LIBERIA,
West Africa, April 16, 1858.

MY DEAR UNCLE PEACHY:—
Father informed me a few weeks since that he had received a letter from you, making the second time he heard from you within the last few years. I was much gratified to hear you, and especially that good fortune has smiled on you so propitiously since we separated so long ago on our way to Staunton. Indeed, you have been highly blessed, especially when the prejudice against color is considered, as manifested in the United States. As to our part here, I mean our family, all that we can boast of is a comfortable living and liberty untrammelled, and I may say more: we can say and feel that we are in a position in which we can exert a wholesome effect in aiding to provide a free, sovereign home for our children and our oppressed brethren in other lands. Liberia has been nobly and well governed for the last ten years by men of color; and now, I may say, by a man who is exactly your color, viz: Stephen A. Benson, and so far he has shown himself an honor to our

race. Our Republic is going on, and growing in respectability. She has made treaties, and has been formally acknowledged by the European nations, with but few exceptions. If I was certain this would reach you, I would write you a long letter on interesting subjects. I well remember the parting advice you gave me while on your way to Staunton, now twenty-three years ago. You said to me, "You are going to a free country, where you can be taught in schools without molestation," and you advised me to make good use of my time, saying that I "might become a magistrate in Liberia." Well, I have realized your hopes. I have served as a magistrate for ten years. I served in the Liberia legislature for six years in succession, and I am now serving in the capacity of chairman of one of our courts of record, called the monthly and probate court. I am now mayor of the city, and live in the city of Buchanan. A man can be whatever his capacity will allow him to be in Liberia. There is nothing to retard his progress so far as law is concerned.

I could say much more systematically, but not knowing whether this will reach you, and not having heard from you recently, I think I will bring this letter to a close, and wait to hear from you. Then I will take pleasure in sitting down and filling up four or five sheets with subjects that will be interesting to you.

I suppose you have heard of an invention of my own, by which I make a new kind of oil, worth here one dollar per gallon.

Yours very respectfully,
SAMUEL S. HERRING.

[From the Colonization Herald.]

By the arrival of the President Benson, at Baltimore, intelligence from Liberia, to the 15th of No-

vement, has been received. The President Benson is a fine vessel, built in this country for the colored firm of McGill Brothers, of Monrovia, who own and run her as a regular trader between that Republic and Baltimore.

The following communication of Rev. John Day, one of the oldest, most worthy, intelligent and reliable citizens of the African Republic, possesses unusual interest and encouragement. Mr. Day is a colored missionary of the Baptist Church, and has devoted himself for twenty-five years to the improvement of his people, and of enlightening and christianizing the heathen of Africa.

MONROVIA, LIBERIA,
November 13, 1858.

HONORED SIR:—I have received many favors from some unknown hand, and now, with unfeigned gratitude, and a deep sense of your kindness, acknowledge the receipt of the bundle of excellent papers sent me. I was much pleased with the kind spirit of your letter breathed towards this unhappy land. It was the wretched religious and civil condition of this people which first prompted me to the study of theology. That condition, as an incubus, weighed me down. I studied laborously, and became a poor preacher. With that little ability, I have preached to thousands of the heathen, and have taught hundreds to read God's word, and have baptized nearly one hundred natives. Now I stand on the verge of Jordan. Looking back, I find much to regret; looking forward, I see a bright immortality, not earned, but cheerfully given. Twenty-four years of labor and exposure have brought me very low. Still I teach and preach to colonists, and am waiting till my change comes.

I have written these lines, because you evince an interest in me and my work. I have been much pleased to see your fine ship, the Niagara, in our harbor, with captives, returned to their native land, so magnanimously provided for. I am proud of the United States, and glory in an act of which I can speak in high praise. We are, as it were, in the midst of nations, and have frequent social intercourse with their great men, who know well the virtues of their own land. Poor Liberia has nothing of its own to boast, so I place my head under the eagle, and find talk among its feathers. We are now passing through a money ordeal. I suppose people will say Liberia is a failure. But, dear sir, don't despair. Liberia is a child of American benevolence and God's adoption. As many as he loves he rebukes and chastens. A little while ago we were in a fearful proximity to famine. Now we are overwhelmed in plenty. Whoever will notice the vicissitudes of Liberia from its commencement until now will perceive an unseen Omnipotent benevolence at work. Ethiopia is to stretch its hands in prayer and praise; its inhabitants are to be exalted. And American slavery, emancipation and colonization, are to perform their part in the great work. If the present colonists are recreant to their trust, God will nevertheless accomplish His purpose though them. Could you witness the passing out of youth from the several schools in Monrovia, skilled in exact arts, reading Hebrew, Latin and the Greek, skilled in philosophy, natural, ethical and mental, you would conceive a bright day dawning on Africa, or, not to speak quite as largely, on Liberia. Again, notice the openings by the hand of God. A land depopulated by slavery and war, now

invites the emigration of American Christian blacks. White men cannot live there; some mysterious death vapors sweep the land, and they are gone.

We have had trouble with one French slave ship, misnamed emigrant ship. Now another is here. An English man-of-war is gone for her, and we are expecting her hourly. We have yet virtue enough, thank God, to enable us to oppose, at least, to the extent of our ability, every attempt at the slave trade on our coast.

I am, yours truly, JOHN DAY.

[From the N. Y. Com. Adv.]

The Buffalo Advocate of last week contains a letter from an officer of the United States ship Niagara, giving his views of the new Republic so far as he had an opportunity of seeing it. He speaks very favorably of the religious services at the several places of worship; but it seems he fell in with some residents who were not so well satisfied with their present condition as most of those are who have left this country and sought a home in their father land. The letter was shown by the Rev. Dr. Pinney, the Secretary of the New York State Colonization Society, to Mr. J. D. Johnson, a merchant of Monrovia, now in this city on mercantile business, who, after reading the communication, addressed to Mr. Pinney the following letter:

NEW YORK, January 4, 1859.

REV. J. B. PINNEY.

Dear Sir: In looking over the Buffalo Advocate of December 28, I find a letter signed "E. D. R., of the U. S. navy," in which the writer gives an account of his visit to Monrovia in the United States frigate Niagara.

Permit me to say that, while I

think his account of what he saw himself may be true, I do not believe the statements made to him by persons from Virginia, New York, and Pennsylvania. I know all the emigrants who arrived in Liberia from the above named places within the past seven years, and in all that time have seen but one person who wished to return to the United States, and he was from Pennsylvania, and did return.

I have lived in Liberia about seven years, and have had much to do with the People, and I think I know their feelings on this subject. It is altogether different from the statement made by E. D. R. This leads me to think that the writer only saw a few, who make a business of begging from any new comer that may pass through the streets of Monrovia. These persons dislike work, and like thousands in New York and other places, will not work while they can find any one to beg from. Among those who have lived in the country for two years or more, and who have passed their acclimation. I think not one can be found willing to return to the United States to spend his days. I cannot credit the statement of E. D. R., in regard to the "Presbyterian lady," who said that "there were seventy widows in a starving condition," or that there were seventy widows poor like herself in Monrovia. In all Monrovia there cannot be found forty widows, in any condition of life. Half of the number of widows are, comparatively rich, and all better to do than hundreds of the same class in New York, Boston, or Philadelphia.

I also differ in opinion from E. D. R. in regard to his views as to the inducements Liberia offers to emigrants from the North. Those who go out from the North not only get over the fever sooner than those

from the South, but the former have lighter attacks than the latter. Again, I prefer those from the North because they have been more accustomed to provide for themselves.

To the best of my judgment, there is no country in the world that offers so many inducements to better the condition of the black men of the North as Africa. No country where he can, with the same certainty of success, embark in all kinds of business. No black man from the North, to my knowledge, has failed to improve his condition in Liberia. Success has attended all who work. Those who will not work get along badly anywhere. If E. D. R. had gone up St. Paul's river, and seen the bone and sinew of that country, he would have formed a different opinion of Africa; but he, like too many others, I fear, made up an opinion from what he heard from a few dissatisfied idlers.

I am, sir, your ob't serv't,

J. D. JOHNSON,
Of Monrovia, Liberia.

From the Home and Foreign Journal.

LJAYE, Aug. 27, 1858.

Dear Brother Taylor:

I reached here yesterday from Abbeokuta, after an absence of two weeks. I found everything going on well, and nothing had harmed any of us in my absence. Many in the town, who had heard of my arrival, came to salute me and seemed glad to see me. One

of the disciples is sick, and has been nearly all the time I was gone; also, the wife of a friend and attendant on Sabbath. I went to see them this evening, and see if I could do anything for them, and talk to them. I also visited the chief, who received me very kindly, and asked me about my journey, &c. He said his people are now beginning to hear the word of the white man a little, and they are all very glad. When I told him I was going to the market he seemed glad, and said go; for he knows that I preach regularly in the market. I hope I am not mistaken in thinking times are getting better here.

I have returned from Abbeokuta in good health—feel less fatigue from the trip than usual; and I am anxious to be engaged in the work. I *do* feel that the set time has come to favor Africa, and while other parts of the world are receiving blessings from God, I hope and think, and pray that Africa may share in it; and we here may have wherewith to rejoice and make merry. I spoke to some men in the house this evening, and when I told them if they would repent and believe God would forgive their sins, they all responded with a hearty "Amen." The fluctuations in the Mission should be no discouragement. The hand of the Lord is evidently in the matter, and He *will* accomplish his own purposes.

Your brother, affectionately,

A. D. PHILLIPS.

Intelligence.

From the Liverpool Post of Dec. 8.

AFRICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—The half-yearly meeting of proprietors in this company was held last Thursday, at their office, No. 3 Mincing lane, London, Mr. P. D. Hadow, the chairman of the board of directors, presiding.

From the revenue account it appeared that the gross income of the company

from freight, passage money, and postal services, for the six months ending 31st October last, including a balance of £3,813 from last year, was £40,654; the total charges of all kinds on revenue, including the transfer to reserve fund, and the balance standing at the debit of Helena coal hulk, was £33,452, leaving an available balance of £7,202.

The Chairman remarked that although this company had had many disappointments to struggle with—although its first sanguine expectations of traffic were not realized, and the subsidy it obtained at first proved insufficient—although it had experienced more than the usual number of casualties and disasters, it was satisfactory to be able now to declare a moderate dividend, which had been honestly earned.

Mr. Macgregor Laird, having been invited to give the meeting some information about West Africa, said that one of the most gratifying signs of improvement in that region was the increasing movement of free laborers up and down the coast. The increase of the passenger traffic of this company's vessels was chiefly in second-class and deck passengers, from Sierra Leone to Lagos, and from Bonny and the palm oil rivers to Cape Palmas and the Kroo country. The number of these negro passengers, paying five to ten dollars a head, had increased from 800 to 1,200, and he had no doubt it would soon be doubled. The Government took great interest in developing this trade, as well as in opening up a regular intercourse with the natives of the country along the tributaries of the Niger. This was shown to be their feeling by a letter of the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Hamilton, written at the end of October, in reply to a memorial from the Manchester Cotton Supply Association. Mr. Laird said he hoped at the next meeting to be able to give some account of the progress of the Niger Exploring Expedition, which he was now carrying out under a contract with Government. It was satisfactory to know that we had now almost as regular communications with the interior of Africa as ten or twelve years ago we had with Constantinople. Letters might be received in London in fifty days from Rabba, whence they had to be conveyed four hundred miles overland to the port of Lagos. The slave trade was so rapidly diminishing, that he was happy to say it was now almost extinct in the Bights of Benin and Biafra, or might be said to be extinct there. The quantity of cotton shipped at Lagos this year for Mr. Clegg, of Manchester, would be about 1,500 bales.—The Manchester gentlemen had advanced money to grow cotton, and the ships of this company, by affording means for the free Africans at Sierra Leone to get back to their native country, might be said to have created this trade. The Nun river was navigable five or six hundred miles up for steamers drawing eight feet of water,

and a great development of trade might be expected there.

Mr. DeSalis, as an interesting evidence of the capability of the African race for civilization, mentioned from the account of Madagascar by Mr. Ellis, which has just been published, the fact that there are now not fewer than 4,000 clerks in Madagascar employed in transacting business by writing, where but thirty years ago the arts of reading and writing were unheard of.

AFRICA.—The mission at the Gaboon has been sorely afflicted in the death of Dr. Ford and Mr. Herrick, both of whom had ever manifested an admirable devotedness to the cause in which they died. Mr. and Mrs. Bushnell have rejoined the mission, for which they sailed from New York on the 7th of June; and the Committee hear of several young men preparing to take the places of those who have fallen.

ZULUS.—The mission to the Zulus is steadily advancing in the several departments of its work. It should be remembered that within little more than a score of years, that people had no civilization, no religion. Their language has been reduced to writing, and a Zulu-Kafir dictionary has been published in a volume of 417 royal octavo pages. There is progress also in translating the Scriptures, in preparing books for schools and for converts, and in educating native children and native helpers. The sixteen churches contain about two hundred members; and the missionaries affirm, that their native brethren live as consistently with their profession, all things considered, as do church members in Christian lands. Sir George Grey, her Majesty's High Commissioner, has shown himself an enlightened and decided friend. Mr. and Mrs. Grout sailed from Boston October 28, returning to their field of labor.

From the Paris Correspondence of Jour. of Com.

THE commission of inquiry sitting in Paris may not consent to a sentence of blame on the African immigration as it has been conducted; but they will not declare in favor of its continuance beyond the expiration of the present contracts. The British and French governments have a fixed understanding about the issue. It is somewhat remarkable that copious and elaborate editorial essays appear in the Brussels paper, the *Nord*, which has acquired more authority and wider currency than the *Independence Belge*; of which essays the object is to defend and still urge the African scheme. In the number of

yesterday this language is held—"The immigration of the blacks of Africa is the best; it is the true and only source from which the French colonies can recruit what is indispensable for their welfare. The august Emperor of the French published in 1845, in a journal, considerations on the negro slave trade, the philanthropists and the right of visit; the considerations are reprinted in the first volume of his works issued in 1854. He argued that while negro slavery existed in the Western hemisphere, the traffic would be pursued: the right of visitation could not suffice for repression; it aggravated the horrors of the passage and the lot of victims; true humanity required the regulation of the traffic under the severest penalties by a concert of the nations." France, adds the *Nord*, will do well to persevere in her present system.

From the same.

Yesterday the *Constitutionnel* argued anew the immigration case of the ship Charles George against the complaints of the Lisbon press; it discovers no disagreeable result except the publication of the official correspondence to which the Portuguese cabinet incautiously assented; the diplomatic relations of France and Portugal have been cordially resumed. Captain Simon of the *Regina Cœli*, has published a memoir in justification of his case, which comprises curious details of the condition, habits, and prospects of the population of the West Coast of Africa. The *Constitutionnel* is not sure that the Emperor will abandon the immigration scheme, but if suffered it will be placed under the closest supervision and regulation.

AFRICA.—It is understood that some respectable colored men, formerly of this city, and lately engaged in commercial business in Liberia, are in negotiation, with fair promise of success, for a vessel and cargo to enter into the trade permanently, intending not only to have a regular packet from New York to Monrovia, but an auxiliary steam propeller on the coast, to go down to Lagos and intermediate ports, and collect cargo. They propose to sail as early as February, and hope to take some respectable and valuable families with them.

These signs of progress and increasing interest in Africa are most gratifying, and are hailed, with others, as harbingers of a better day.—*New York Colonization Herald for Dec.*

REMARKABLE PROVIDENCE.—The Nashville *Christian Advocate* says; In the report of the Board of Managers of the South Carolina Conference Missionary Society, read at the recent anniversary in Charleston, it was stated that, since the organization of the missionary work among the people of color in South Carolina, five hundred and fifty appointments had been made in that field. These, of course, run back for many years. Yet, of all these, only seven missionaries have died while cultivating this portion of the Master's vineyard. This is a remarkable fact, when it is remembered that these missions embrace the most unhealthy portions of South Carolina.—*Pres. Herald.*

IN one of the Methodist Churches of South Carolina, the colored members meet one-third the expenses of the parish, giving from \$1000 to \$1,500 annually.

Ohio State Colonization Society.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Ohio State Colonization Society, held at Cincinnati on Thursday, the following gentlemen were elected delegates to the annual meeting of the Parent Society to be held in Washington City, D. C., January 18, 1859, viz:

Rev. E. G. Nicholson, Corresponding Secretary, of the Ohio State Colonization Society, Hamilton Butler county, Ohio; Hon. Elisha Whittlesey, Canfield, Mahoning county, Ohio; Hon. Robert C. Schenck, Dayton, Ohio; Frederick

Wadsworth, Esq., Cleveland, Ohio; Hon. W. S. Groesbeck, Hon. Geo. H. Pendleton, Cincinnati, Ohio; Hon. Samuel F. Vinton, Gallipolis, Gallia county, Ohio.

The following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted, viz:

Whereas at the opening of the year, it was found that the General Agent, Rev. Mr. NICHOLSON, would not be able in consequence of the financial embarrassments of the people, to realise, from his collections, a sum sufficient to meet

his salary and defray expenses ; and whereas the board rejoices to learn that their fears have not been realized, and that more than one hundred communities have been visited by him during the last year, and that the collections from the State amount to about 3,500 dollars ; and, in addition, a bequest of about 3,500 dollars from J. H. BUMGARDNER, Esq., of Highland county, Ohio : Therefore,

Resolved, That the Rev. Mr. NICHOLSON having been called to the general agency of the Parent Society at the instance of this Board, and being regularly appointed by his Bishop, is well fitted by his thorough knowledge of the opera-

tions of the Society, his extensive acquaintance in the west and southwest, and his talents as a public speaker, to interest the people in the great and philanthropic enterprise, and to direct the affairs of the Parent Society.

Resolved, That the Board of Directors of the Ohio State Colonization Society appreciate the liberality shown to the general agent, Rev. Mr. NICHOLSON, by the officers of the railroads in affording him complimentary tickets, and that in view of the philanthropy and great public merit of the cause in which he is engaged, that we commend him to their sympathy, and bespeak for him their continued favor.

Death and Will of the Hon. Henry L. Ellsworth.

THE decease of this distinguished gentleman took place a few days since at New Haven, Connecticut. Mr. ELLSWORTH was a brother of Ex-Governor ELLSWORTH, of Hartford, and a son of the former very eminent Chief Justice ELLSWORTH, of the United States Supreme Court. He resided for several years in this City as head of the Patent Office, and subsequently at Lafayette, Indiana, where he had large

landed estates. For several years he was an active member of the Executive Committee of this Society, to which, we observe, he has by his will bequeathed 1,000 dollars. It is stated, that he has made a similar bequest to each of several benevolent institutions, while the largest portion of his estate is left to Yale College. He was distinguished for ability, enterprise, and benevolence.

Thirty-Second Annual Meeting of the Am. Col. Society.

ON Tuesday, the 18th ult., the annual meeting of this Society was held in the Hall of the Smithsonian Institution, at 7 o'clock, p. m.

The Hon. JOHN H. B. LATROBE, President of the Society, took the Chair, and prayer was offered by the Rev. JOHN ORCUTT, Travelling Secretary of the Society. A very respectable and intelligent audience were present.

The Corresponding Secretary, Mr. GURLEY, read extracts from the Annual Report.

An able and eloquent address from the PRESIDENT awoke deep interest, and called forth repeated applause.

The Board of Directors met the same day, at 12 o'clock, and con-

tinued in session the two succeeding days.

The Annual Report, with the

proceedings of the Society and of the Directors, will appear in our next number.

An Appeal.

The fact, that an application is made for the passage to Africa in the Society's Ship M. C. Stevens, of one hundred and seventeen slaves, generously destined by their proprietors to freedom in Liberia, for whose removal and support but little can

be supplied by those who confer upon them the great gift of freedom, makes appeal for early and increased contributions to this Society. Will our friends everywhere liberally and at once respond to this appeal?

THE REV. E. G. NICHOLSON, Corresponding Secretary of the Ohio State Colonization Society, is appointed to enforce the views of this Society and obtain funds

for it, in a large part of Ohio, also in Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri. He is commended to the public favor and confidence.

Receipts of the American Colonization Society;

From the 20th of December, 1858, to the 20th of January, 1859.

MAINE.	
By Capt. Geo. Barker, (\$45.18), viz:	
Portland—J. Maxwell.....	3 00
Freeport—Nathan Nye.....	10 00
Yarmouth—Prince Cushing....	50
Hallowell—A lady.....	3 00
Augusta—Nason, \$2, Davis, \$1.	3 00
Waterville—Mrs. Hellen R. Bou- telle, \$5, and Prof. G. W. Heely, \$3.....	8 00
Bangor—Hammond Str't Church, and cong'n collection.....	17 68
	45 18

NEW HAMPSHIRE.	
By Capt. Geo. Barker, (\$27), viz:	
Nashua—Ziba Gay, \$2, Wm. C. Ainsworth, and Mr. Saunders, \$1 each.....	4 00
Merrimack—Robert McGaw, \$10, Mrs. Parker, \$1.....	11 00
Dover—Wm. Woodman.....	1 00
Great Falls—J. A. Burleigh....	1 00
Eaeter—Mrs. Mary Abbott, \$2, Mrs. D. Gilman, \$3, Mrs. Com. Long, and Mrs. Rev. Hurd, each \$1; G. L. Seule, \$2.	9 00
Durham—Rev. Alvan Lobey....	1 00
	27 00

MASSACHUSETTS.	
Lowell—L. Keese, Esq.....	50 00
Northampton—Mrs. G. W. Talbot,	5 00
	55 00

NEW YORK.	
Waterford—J. Knickerbacker, Esq.	100 00
NEW JERSEY.	
New Jersey State Colonization Society, by the Rev H. M. Blodgett.....	100 00
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.	
Washington—Interest on invest- ment.....	483 50
Hon. S. F. Vinton, \$5, John P. Ingle, \$10, Campbell & Coyle, \$5.....	20 00
	503 50

VIRGINIA.	
Kanawha—Misses Jane and Ce- lena Summers, annual donat'n,	50 00

GEORGIA.	
Macon—Rev. Seneca G. Bragg..	1 00

OHIO.	
By Rev. B. O. Plimpton, (\$57) viz:	
Oberlin—Samuel Hendry, \$10.	
Clyde—Rev. G. E. Brown, \$10,	
Amos Fenn, \$10. East Cleve- land—Eliza Norton, \$1. Per- kins—M. E. M. McKean, \$5.	
Washingtonville—Sundry, \$3.	
Sparta—Rev. J. R. Roler, \$5.	
Cass, Hancock Co., \$13.....	57 00
Urbana—Interest on Legacy of Samuel Keener, deceased, from 1 April, 1855, to 1 April, 1858, paid by Christian Keener, ad- ministrator.....	99 45

By J. C. Stockton, (\$35.14,) viz:
Newark—Rev. W. M. Robinson, \$1, H. B. Wray, \$1, J. D. King, \$1, J. R. Stansberry, \$1, Rev. Professor H. Duncan, \$1.
Lexington—Collection therein, \$5.91. *Mansfield*—Jas. Purdy, \$5, Z. S. Stocking, \$1, Gen. Bartley, \$1, J. Reisinger, \$1.
Millersburg—Erastus Beecher, \$1, Wm. Reed, \$1, G. T. Newton, \$1, Treasurer McFadden, \$1, D. C. Brown, 50 cts., A. Barton, 50 cents. *New Philadelphia*—D. Yant, \$3, P. W. Himes, \$2, James Gribble, \$2, Hon. J. C. Hance, \$1.50, Dr. O. G. Selden, \$1, John Judy, \$1, James Patrick, sen'r, \$1.. 35 41

By Rev. E. G. Nicholson, (\$109.50,) viz:
Tiffin—J. F. Wooster, A. Rawson, each \$3; Thomas Rea, \$2, Several persons, \$6.50..... 14 50
Toledo—A. Hopkins, W. W. Griffith, F. H. Brown, D. McBain, each \$10; M. Brown, C. A. King, C. Bronson, Calvin Bullock, L. M. Skidmore, Raymond Thorn & Co., each \$5—\$1 out of each for Repository. John E. Hunt, L. W. Ruggles, each \$3; Samuel Blanchard, L. T. Thayer, each \$2; Cash, \$2. 82 00
Miamisburgh—Wm. Hoff..... 10 00
Piqua—Mrs. M. G. Mitchel.... 3 00

290 36

INDIANA.

Rensselaer—In part of Legacy of Wm. Saylor, deceased, by Isaac Saylor, adm'r, through the Rev. Thomas Whallon... 203 00
 By Rev. B. O. Plimpton, (\$12) viz:
Mishawaka—A. Sisson, \$5, C. A. W. Tipton, \$2, William Dawley, \$5..... 12 00

215 00

MICHIGAN.

By Rev. B. O. Plimpton, (\$480,) viz:
Detroit—Eliza E. Steward, \$5. *Northville*—H. B. Perrum, \$10, Julia Mitchel, \$10, George Rogers, \$10, Rev. Jas. Dubar, \$2, Mrs. Cornelia Fox, \$2.50, Dexter Mitchel, \$10. *Munroe*—J. G. Clark, \$10. *Flat Rock*—Daniel Wallace, \$10, John L. Neas, \$10, M. E. Ransom, \$5, H. B. Morrel and VanRippe, \$5. *Trenton*—Ira Davis,

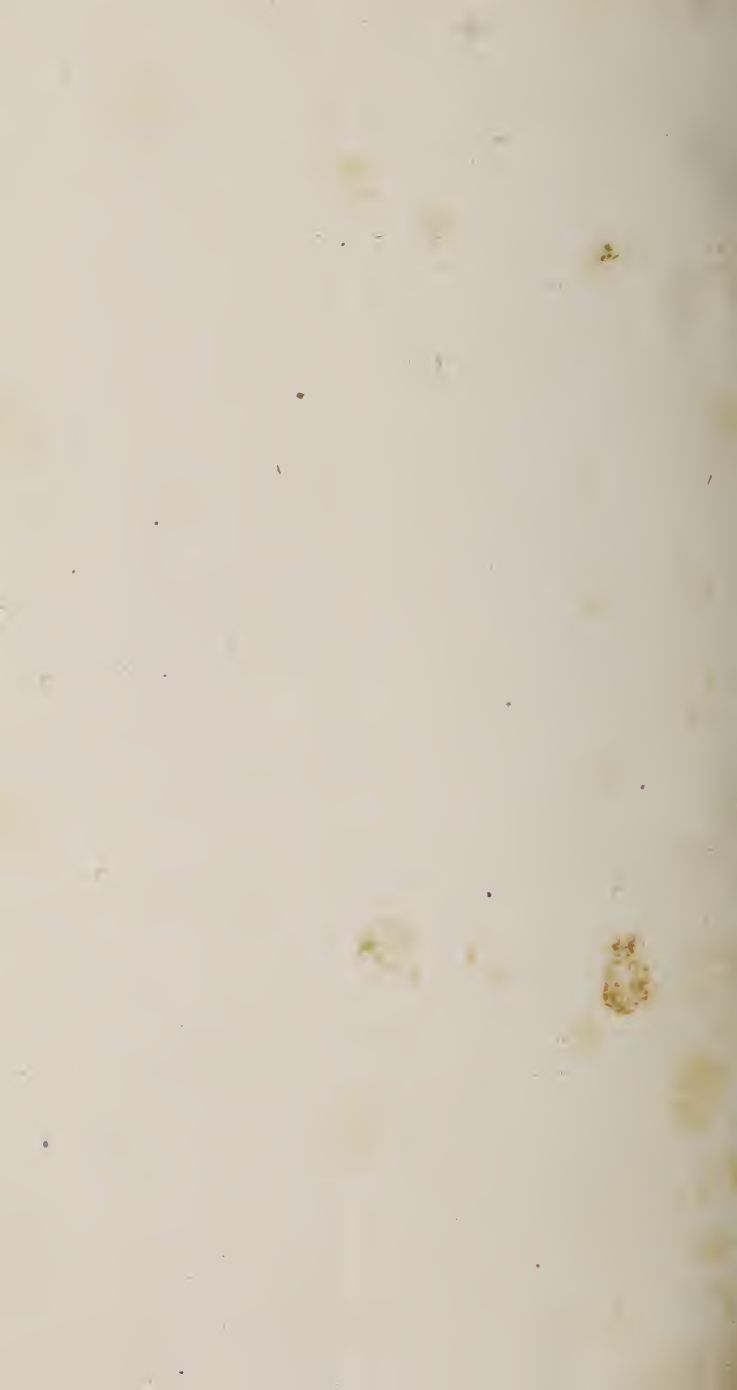
\$10, Giles B. Slocum, \$10. *Plymouth*—John York, \$5. *Nankin P. O*—B. C. Bunnel, \$10, Martin Frazure, \$1, A friend, \$1. *South Lyon*—Eliza Ann Drolle, \$10, Nancy Leland, \$10, E. E. Calkins, \$5, Frederick Gainsman, \$5, Rebecca Hatch, \$5, Malinda Toogood, \$1, Samuel Wilkinson, \$1. *Ypsilanti*—Emily Spencer, \$10. *Ann Arbor*—Geo. Sutton, \$10, Fitch Hill, \$5, Eber White, \$5, G. W. Allen, \$5, Rev. H. Dubois, \$5. *Dexter*—Thomas Piatt, \$5, F. Carlisle, \$2.50. *Manchester*—Henry Row, \$5, Gilbert Row, \$5, J. Cushman, \$2, P. J. Wheeler, \$1, Chandler Carter, \$1, Polly Gould and family, \$10, C. F. Scofield, \$1. *Centerville*—L. Thomas, \$10, Lucy Morrison, \$5, Phebe Wilson, \$10. *Hillsdale*—C. W. Ferris, \$10. *Chelsea*—S. L. Sargent, \$5, Helen M. Wheeden, \$1, John W. Green, \$3, James Ervin, \$5, Sarah Markham, \$1, Martha Titus, \$1. *Tecumseh*—Wm. McNair, \$10, Aaron Comfort, \$10, Samuel Satherwate, \$5, Thos. Mosier, \$5, Zachariah Cook, \$8, Richard Harkness, \$3, Wm. Cornelius, \$5. *Jackson*—A. B. Gibson, \$10, J. W. Hulin, \$10, S. O. Napp, \$10. *Three Rivers*—Phillip Lantz, \$5, John Arner, \$10, George Hardy, \$5. *Paw-paw*, \$5. *Lexington*—Joel Wixen, \$10, Phillip Wixen, \$10..... 408 00

FOR REPOSITORY.

By Capt. Geo. Barker, (\$96,) viz:
 MAINE.—*Portland*—Dea. Edward Gould, A. R. Mitchell, John C. Brooks, Hon. Jedediah Jewett, each \$1 to Jan. 1860; Lowell & Senter, to May, '59, \$5; J. Maxwell, to May, '60, \$2; Oliver Gerrish, to May, '59, \$1, A. C. Tuttle, to Jan. '60, \$1, W. Brown, in full, \$1, Hon. Elbridge Gerry, to Jan. '60, \$2, Ebenezer Arnold, to Sept. '59, \$3. *South Freeport*—Samuel Bliss, to March, '60, \$2; Ambrose Curtis, to Jan. '60, \$1. *North Yarmouth*—Hon. Wm. Buxton, to Nov. '58, \$2. *Yarmouth*—Edward Holyoke, to Nov. '58, \$2, Dorcas P.

Blanchard, to Jan. '60, \$2,
 Barnabas Freeman, to Nov.
 '59, \$1. *Wiscasset*—O. P. Rice,
 to Jan. '60, \$1, James Taylor,
 to May, '59, \$1, Henry Clark,
 to Jan. '60, \$2, Rice & Dana,
 to Jan. '59, \$1, Capt. Patrick
 Lenox, to Dec. '59, \$1, Henry
 Ingalls, to May, '59, \$1, Lydia
 R. Smith, to Dec. '58, \$1, S.
 P. Baker, to Dec. '58, \$1.
Augusta—A. B. Williams, to
 Jan. 1, '60, \$1, Hon. J. W.
 Bradbury, to Jan. '60, \$2, Sam'l
 M. Bradbury, M. D., to May,
 '58, \$1, Daniel Williams, to
 Nov. '57, \$1. *Bath*—E. H.
 Harding, to July, '59, \$7, Wm.
 M. Rogers, to July, '59, \$7,
 Samuel Swanton, to July, '59,
 \$7. David N. Magoun, to July,
 '59, \$2, John Shaw, to July,
 '59, \$1. *Brunswick*—Prof. S.
 A. Packard, to Sept. '59, \$2,
 John Rogers, to Nov. '57, \$1,
 Isaac Lincoln, M. D., to Nov.
 '58, \$1. Richard Greenleaf, to
 May, '59, \$1, Joseph Badger,
 to Nov. '58, \$1. *Gardiner*—
 E. Forsyth, in full, \$1, Phineas
 Pratt, to Jan. '60, \$2, Henry
 B. Hoskins, to Nov. '59, \$2,
 John Plaisted, in full, \$2, Robt.
 Thompson, to July, '59, \$1.
Hallowell—Rufus H. Page, to
 Jan. '59, \$3, James Sherburn,
 in full, \$2, Andrew Masters,
 to Jan. '60, \$1, C. Spalding, to
 Nov. '58, \$1. *Waterville*—Mrs.
 Helen R. Boutelle, to May, '60,
 \$2, Prof. G. A. Heely, to July,
 '59, \$2. *Catais*—John Stick-
 ney, to July, '58, \$3. *Bangor*
 —R. F. Duren, to Jan. '60, \$1. 96 00
 By Capt. Geo. Barker, (\$29,) viz:
NEW HAMPSHIRE.—*Great Falls*—
 D. H. Bufforn, to May, '59,
 \$1, Ebenezer A. Tibbets, to
 May, '59, \$1. *Hollis*—Benjamin
 Whiting, to Jan. '61, \$2,
 Rev. Leonard Jewett, to Nov.
 '58, \$1, Edward Emerson, to
 Dec. '59, \$5, Rev. P. Day, to
 Oct. '58, \$1. *Nashua*—J. A.
 Baldwin, to Sept. '59, \$1, Thos.
 Chase, in full, \$4. *Dover*—A.
 D. Smith, to Jan. '60, \$1, Wm.
 Woodman, to Dec. '59, \$1, Na-
 thaniel Low, M. D., to Dec.
 '59, \$1, J. H. Wheeler, to
 Dec. '58, \$1, Dea. E. J. Lane,
 to Dec. '59, \$1, J. P. Mellen,
 to Sept. '59, \$1, Rev. E. H.

Richardson, to Sept. '58, \$1,
 Moses Paul, to Dec. '59, \$2.
Exeter—Rev. Mr. Hurd, and
 Rev. John Cole, each \$1, to
 Dec. '59. *Manchester*—Wm.
 G. Means, \$2—\$29. *Frances-*
town—L. K. Brown, to Jan.
 '59, \$1..... 30 00
MASSACHUSETTS.—*Northampton*—
 Mrs. G. W. Talbot, for '59,
 \$1. *Pepperell*—John Bullard,
 to Jan. '59, \$3. *Lowell*—J.
 Coggin, jr., to Oct. '59, \$9..... 13 00
RHODE ISLAND.—*Newport*—Eliz-
 abeth Totten, for 1859..... 1 00
NEW YORK.—*Harlem*—H. W.
 Ripley, for 1859..... 1 00
NEW JERSEY.—*New Brunswick*—
 Miss Sarah A. Bonney, for
 1859..... 1 00
PENNSYLVANIA.—*Waynesboro*—J.
 F. Campbell, for 1859..... 1 00
DELAWARE.—*Wilmington*—John
 Hayes, in full..... 1 00
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.—*Wash-*
ington—Miss Wilson, to Oct.
 '59..... 1 00
VIRGINIA.—*Wilmington*—George
 Stillman, to June, '62, \$5.
Shepherdstown—Jacob Reinhart,
 for 1859, \$1..... 6 00
SOUTH CAROLINA.—*Charleston*—
 Miss Sarah B. Jones, to Jan.
 1860..... 2 00
GEORGIA.—*Albany*—Rev. C. D.
 Mallory, for 1859, \$1. *Milledge-*
ville—Prof. C. W. Lane, in
 full, \$1.50. *Augusta*—Mrs. M.
 Moderswell, for 1859, for self
 and Mrs. Hutchinson, \$2..... 4 50
LOUISIANA.—*Harrisonburg*—Jos.
 Sargent, to Jan. '59..... 5 00
TENNESSEE.—*Cleveland*—James
 Robinson, to Jan. '60..... 1 00
KENTUCKY.—*Harrisonburg*—Mrs.
 M. T. Daviess, in full, \$1.
Paris—Noah Spears, to Jan.
 '60, \$1. *Buckeye*—John War-
 ren, in full, \$1..... 3 00
OHIO.—*Cedarville*—Martin Adams,
 in full, \$3. *New Philadelphia*
 —John Judy, to Jan. '60, \$1. 4 00
ILLINOIS.—*Munson*—J. W. Craw-
 ford, for 1859..... 1 00
MISSOURI.—*Palmyra*—N. S. Brad-
 ley, to Jan. '60..... 1 00
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 Interest..... 483 50
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